

# THE GATEWAY

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SIX PAGES

## Committee of Six to Meet War Services Board

### Alberta Reps to Attend Saskatoon Conference on Post-War Reconstruction

Raise \$106 On Tag Day

DENT REP. ADDED TO COUNCIL

Students' Council nominated a committee of six members to meet the U. of A. War Services Training Board for the purpose of discussing the academic requirements set for the Christmas examinations when it met in the Senate Chamber Wednesday, December 1st. After an animated discussion on the action which the student representatives should take to comply with the consensus of student opinion, a motion was carried that Norman Willson, Gerry Amerongen, Jesse Gouge, Pat Routledge, Jim Taylor and Gerry Larue should comprise this committee.

As an aftermath of Alan McDougall's plea for Dentistry representation on Council, and the amendment posted to that effect, Council passed a motion to provide for an insertion into the Students' Union Act of a sub-paragraph entitled "Dentistry Representative," which would allow for this new member.

Council decided that the University of Alberta would participate in the Western University Conference on Post-war Reconstruction to be held at Saskatoon. Faculty representatives are to meet their respective Deans regarding apocies for discussion on Post-war Reconstruction at the University Conference.

Roma Ballhorn and Iain Younger were appointed a committee to publicize the Blood Donor Clinic among the students, because of the valuable work which the clinic is doing. Murray Stewart was appointed an executive member of the Freshman Class in place of A. Kemsley, who has left the University. The new member polled the next highest number of votes to those elected in the recent Freshman elections. Frances Moore and Betty Tregale were appointed to the Women's Disciplinary Committee for the 1943-44 session. They will act with the chairman, Dorcas Stewart, who was elected to the committee in the general Students' Council elections last spring.

The objective of the Christmas Fund Drive was set at \$400. Under Director Frank Quigley, approximately \$106 was raised in a recent tag day, and the remainder will come from a radio raffle and contributions from various clubs and societies on the campus. Last year the students went over the top and raised \$485 in the Christmas Drive.

Any students who have not yet paid Students' Union fees will be required to make "at least a token payment" and an arrangement for the balance on or before December 8, and the University will be requested to take appropriate action after that date. It was moved that the Students' Union refund to students leaving during the term Campus "A," and Students' Union fees in proportion to tuition fee refunds, and that the Evergreen and Gold fees be refunded in full at the option of the student.

It was decided to write to General Foster expressing the gratitude of the Students' Council for his kindness in being present at the Students' Union meeting to receive the cheque for the Mobile Canteen.

Seventeen of eighteen Council members were present at the meeting.

### Count on Fewer Failures; Find Alberta Not Being Discriminated Against

Consider Each Case Individually

STRESS LIGHTER MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

Friday, December 3, 4 p.m.

Special committee of six students met with Colonel Warren in the Senate Chamber in the Arts Building on Friday afternoon at three o'clock to discuss Christmas examination regulations here as compared with those of other universities, and to try and clarify the thinking of students with reference to existing regulations.

The difference in standards is due to the ambiguity of the ruling from the cabinet in Ottawa, which says that "any student, either man or woman, of the age of 18½ years or more who fails to pass any term or yearly examination required by his or her university or college be refused permission to continue his or her studies concerned until he or she presents a permit so to be issued by the appropriate National Selective Service officer." Each university is allowed to interpret what is meant by failing to pass any examination. Our standards were set to cover only the Christmas and final exams, and not the classroom quizzes held throughout the term.

In the matter of military training, we are not conforming with the policy observed in other universities. Our military course is completed within two years, and this is the only university in Canada where this applies. In some universities even graduates are required to train. Here we are able to cover the basic training in a two-year period to the satisfaction of the district officer commanding.

Colonel Warren stated that he felt that "any student who has done work to a reasonably conscientious measure should have no trouble." The local Board is always willing to hear accounts of illness or to consider other factors which may jeopardize students' chances of success in examinations. There will be no discrimination of courses. The Board is not interested in the numbers to be reported or in making a display for the overtown papers. Each case will be dealt with individually, and as fairly as possible. If the indications are that the student would not graduate, he or she will be asked to withdraw. While the Bureau of Technical Personnel did signify in times past its desire to close the Arts faculty, University authorities opposed this suggestion. Students in faculties coming under the Arts category will not be discriminated against.

Thus, while the committee realized that a difference in standards does exist among universities in Canada, they felt

### Faith In God Necessary In War-Torn World

To Present Basic Factors

The University Christian Mission

A recent report presented to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland contains these paragraphs: "In the last resort, lack of faith in God will be found to be at the root of all human perplexities, all our perverse and distorted views both of ourselves and of the world about us."

"The primary need of the world today is for a greater number of men and women who accept the Gospel, who hold to the Christian view of God and the world and man, who have found in Christ the salvation of their own souls and the secret of their adjustment of their relations with one another, and who seek to apply the same principles to the adjustment of the wider problems of social and international order."

The purpose of the Mission is to convince a number of men and women in the University that they should belong to this company. Chaplains serving in the armed forces of Canada, of the United States and of Britain report an unexampled interest in the Christian way of life as a solution of personal and world problems. We who have stayed at home must not lag behind in preparing ourselves and society for their return.

Withstands Reign of Terror

When the story of the Second World War comes to be written, and the struggles of the conquered peoples is fully known, the brightest chapter in the whole story may well prove to be that which tells of the witness of the Christian Church in its darkest hour.

It is no exaggeration to say that in many of the occupied countries today the Church enjoys an influence such as it has not known for generations past. Men and women who, in former years, had taken the Church for granted, have now come to recognize its unique importance as the one stable factor in a very unstable world.

Dr. Albert Einstein, who was no friend of the Christian Church in the years leading up to the rise of Hitlerism, has paid it one of its greatest tributes, and Mrs. Anne O'Hara McCormick, writing in the New York Times, says:

"When the history of this new Reign of Terror is written, it will appear that the strongest centres of opposition to the claims of the God-state were not the universities, trade unions, political parties, courts, or organized business. In Germany and in the occupied countries the institution that stands up most stoutly against the pretensions of the Nazi New Order is the Church."

"At a moment of history when the power of religion was supposed to be at its weakest, religious leaders, Protestant and Catholic, suddenly rise up as the strongest force opposing the Nazi system."

Thoughtful and responsible people

### Younger, Christie, Alberta Reps At Med Conference

Many Distinguished Speakers

Two delegates representing the Medical Undergraduate Society of this University have just returned from the Seventh Annual National Conference of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes held at Toronto during the week-end of November 20. The U.S. was represented at the convention by L. Iain Younger and R. Geo. Christie, who reported a very successful convention, at which delegates from all medical schools in Canada met to discuss matters concerning the welfare and future of medical students and internes across the Dominion.

The delegates were welcomed by the Hon. and Rev. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, and opening addresses were given by Surg. Capt. A. McCallum, Medical Director General R.C.N., Brig. C. Brock Chisholm, Director General of Medical Services C.A., and Group Captain A. D. Kelly, Deputy Director of Medical Services R.C.A.F.

Business sessions of the Conference were held in the famed Banting Institute, where the new seasickness capsule was developed.

At a special public meeting, Dr. H.

that the failure percentage as revealed in Dr. Newton's letter indicated that the University of Alberta students were not being unduly discriminated against. They also felt that the student would be relieved to know that Colonel Warren stated that he did not expect a high percentage failure among the male students because higher averages were required from high school students for University entrance, thus providing a better selection of students. Colonel Warren felt that since students were working harder this year, and that since the weaker students had been eliminated from the senior classes last Christmas and last spring, therefore no changes were proposed in the existing regulations.

PREPARE FOR ARMY BALL



Capt. Hardy, Lieut. Bob Buckley, Lt.-Col. Warren and Lieut. Collin Corkum, who are the men who are making the necessary preparations for a successful military ball.

### Military Ball Plans Completed

R.C.A.F. Band on Parade

After much individual speculation in circles military, the details of the C.O.T.C. Military Ball have at last been announced. A major event in past years, this year will find it more grand and entertaining than ever before. The band, the place, the time, all have been carefully considered, and the price will be a particularly pleasant surprise.

Originally the Sergeants' Mess had planned to sponsor the ball, but it was later discovered that the function should properly be sponsored by the unit as a whole. Accordingly, a committee was set up by the unit, consisting of Capt. Hardy, Lieut. Buckley, Newhall and Corkum, C.S.M. Harvie, and Sgts. Robinson and Skene. The committee has functioned well, and herewith announce the results.

"The Place"—Normal School gymnasium. (By kind permission of Wing Cmdr. McPherson, C.O., No. 4 I.T.S., R.C.A.F.)

"The Orchestra"—The R.C.A.F. band is expected to be "on parade." "The Time"—Friday, January 14—

a week-end in the oasis between exams.

"Dress"—Gentlemen: The well-loved (especially by the females) khaki uniform. (Smartly now, men!) Ladies: Optional (light shoes may be worn as the men are expected to be similarly attired).

"Refreshments"—Buffet supper. "Decorations"—Military touch.

The important items, of course, are program and price. The first is a treasured and highly-guarded military secret. The second is 85c per couple, but don't become excited about it unless you are of the fair sex, or one of the many members of the C.O.T.C. who train so faithfully three days in every week; as attendance is limited by the facilities, tickets can be made available only to active members of the C.O.T.C. Officers and N.C.O.'s, including lance-corporals, have priority rights; other ranks will have to be Johnny-on-the-spot when the date of the ticket sale is announced. The committee promises one of the finest evenings of the year, so be sure you are first in line at the wicket.

### Mock Parl't Meets On Immigration

Heated Discussions

Something new was introduced to the campus last Thursday night, when the Public Speaking Club sponsored a Mock Parliament in Arts 248. The meeting got under way with a bang as the session was declared open by Speaker Lois Knight.

A government was formed under the premiership of Mel Howey and Minister of Colonization Don Cormie opened the meeting by advancing an Immigration Bill. As first drafted, this bill called for an encouragement of immigration, especially from the rest of the British dominions and colonies. This fact, and the stipulation that each prospective immigrant must have \$2,000, was bitterly attacked by the opposition under the leadership of Jim Spillios. Les Drayton led the argument by proposing that the bill be amended to allow for the irrigation of political refugees from Europe following the war. Much heated discussion followed, and was climaxed by Minister of Trade and Commerce Ritchie leaving her seat in the government and crossing the floor to the opposition. This procedure was severely criticized as being unparliamentary, but Miss Ritchie won her point and stayed with the opposition. After much debate the bill was defeated, and a subsequent vote of confidence forced the government to resign in favor of a new regime established by Jim Spillios.

Drake Shelton immediately took the floor with a bill proposing that the government take over the Arvida plant from the Aluminum Co. of Canada. The Attorney General argued that this bill was unconstitutional and could not be considered under the present terms of the B. N. A. Act. At this time the Speaker was carried from the room in a state of nervous collapse, and the rest of the members adjourned to St. Steve's for refreshments. During lunch the various speakers were criticized by Mrs. Turner, and as a result we trust that many faults will be corrected.

FREE FRENCH LECTURES

Professor Cru announces that the last of the free French lectures for this term will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 7th. The series will be continued on January 11th.

### Three More U's Reply On Exam Regulations

Cases Considered Individually

Further reports received regarding Christmas exam regulations at other Canadian universities:

From Sackville, N.B., comes the following wire: "Re Christmas examination bounce, each case individualized. Trust satisfactory."

University of Western Ontario

Concerning your request for the regulations governing our mid-term examinations: Formerly a student was required to pass fifty per cent of his credits to remain at Western; this year the requirement has gone up to sixty-five, or roughly, two-thirds of all credits taken. This applies to both men and women. In January, after the exams, an Academic-Standing Committee meets to discuss the circumstances of each case. With the committee is one representative from our Military District (M.D. 1) to decide the fate of the men students only. Otherwise the regulations remain the same as in former years with the exception that no "sob stories" will be listened to. The members of the No. 2 C.A.U.C. will be treated in every respect as are the University students. Exams are from January 2 to 15.

Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia

The highlight of the President's address there (Dr. F. W. Patterson) was that "any man or woman over 18½ years who fails to pass any term or yearly examination required by his or her university or college be refused permission to continue his or her studies at the university or college concerned until he or she presents a permit so to do issued by the appropriate National Selective Service officer." This has since been modified, and any student who fails one or two exams, as long as that failure does not mean the interference with the normal completion of the student's work, may be allowed to continue his studies. Dr. Patterson stated that in view of these regulations whether or not students are permitted to remain on the campus was largely a matter of individual concern, and advised all students to act accordingly.

### Of Things to Come

Although doubt has been expressed

in some Canadian newspapers whether the CBC series "Of Things to Come" would ever go on the air, the two introductory broadcasts were presented on November 23 and November 30. Morley Callaghan, one of Canada's outstanding writers, is acting as chairman of the national broadcasts, which are designed to stimulate group discussion. It is expected that dozens of listening groups in Alberta will organize themselves into Citizens' Forums. Already word has come in to the Provincial Office that some have been formed at several different military camps. It is hoped that students of the University will be able to participate in this national project.

The CBC, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs have co-operated in the preparation of study material and reading lists to accompany the broadcasts. Each study bulletin contains three questions for the group to discuss and answer. These opinion reports are sent to the provincial headquarters — in Alberta, the office of the University Department of Extension. In this work, the Department of Extension has the close co-operation of the newly formed Alberta Adult Education Association.

Lists of program topics, hints on organizing and running a radio listening group, study materials, and other information may be obtained from the Department of Extension of the University.

How many campus groups will be formed?

### McLeod Club to Hear Maj. Levine On Research Work In the North

Meeting Open to Interested Parties

Major Victor E. Levine, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., M.D., who is at present stationed in Edmonton at the Base Hospital of the American Army, will speak and show slides on his Research Work in the North, Wednesday, December 8, at 8:00 p.m. in Med. 142. The meeting is to be sponsored by the McLeod Club, the B.Sc. Nurses' organization on the campus, and will be of special value to Medical, Dental and Biochem. students, as well as those in Nursing and Household Economics. However, all students who are interested are invited to attend.

qualified in the fields of Nutrition and Biological Chemistry and their Public Health aspects. He graduated from Columbia University with his M.A. in Organic Chemistry and his Ph.D. in Biological Chemistry. He obtained his M.D. from Creighton University School of Medicine. He has also participated in research work on Nutrition at John Hopkins University and on insulin under Banting and Best. Before entering military service, Major Levine held various positions as Professor of Nutrition and Biological Chemistry at Creighton University. He was also at one time Consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service.

Between the years 1921 to 1942, Major Levine took part in seven scientific expeditions in the Arctic for the purpose of doing medical and biological research among the Eskimos. His studies on this project, which included reports on such topics as: The Nutritional status of the Eskimos, Dental caries among the Eskimos, and A Survey of Tuberculosis among the Eskimos, are at present in the process of publication.

For some years, Major Levine has had direct association with the Medical Division of the American

Army. He has studied and lectured in Chemical Warfare with special attention to first aid and treatment of chemical warfare casualties. However, his present position with the United States Army is in connection with Nutritional Research.

### Aero Club to Hear Hollick-Kenyon

There will be a meeting of the Aeronautics Club in Arts at 8:00 p.m., Monday, December 6. Mr. Hollick-Kenyon, well-known flier and aeronautical figure, will deliver an address on "Aviation in Alberta." There will also be a movie on Canadian planes.

All students and others are welcome.

FRESHMEN

If you have been ill, turn in your medical certificates to the office. This is important.



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## EQUAL STANDARDS

Alberta students do not approve of the different mid-term examination standards that prevail throughout the Canadian universities. The response to our request for opinions has been both verbal and written. The written replies are printed on page five of this issue. Most students feel that the responsibility for action on the part of the students rests with the Students' Council—we agree, and so does Council.

Since our last edition we have endeavored to secure some satisfactory interpretation of the situation. We have secured several explanations, but no justifications. Each University War Board interprets the National Regulations variously. Some universities have not co-operated with other universities in establishing a more strict set of rules. President Newton has pointed out in his letter, which also appears on page five, that apparently our standards are not "unduly harsh" since our percentage failure here last term was not extreme, but compared favorably with the percentage failures in other universities. But this does not justify the difference in standards. It may only mean that we as a group of students worked proportionately harder, or that the students in other universities were able to devote proportionately more time to extra-curricular activities.

Our students have co-operated in every possible manner in their attempt to serve the war effort. We have relinquished a great deal—our residences, our skating rink, our interspersed competitions, our Annual Play, our Philharmonic, our formal dances—until there is not very much left for us except our courses. We are not complaining about these little sacrifices; they are not important when we stop to balance them against men's lives—but we do object to being fooled. We like to believe that the authorities really mean what they say when they tell us that we will play an important role in reconstruction, that our part here is of vital importance in our national crisis, but it is obvious to us, if not to them, that no national leaders of the future can be developed on a program of all work and no play. Other universities, even if their mid-term regulations seem indefensible, are trying to secure for their students the normal, healthy mental and physical life out of which leaders of the future can grow.

The least we can ask is that we be treated like other Canadian students.

## Exam Worries

One obviously can't concentrate on studies twenty-four hours a day, and now that social activities are temporarily restricted, we have only the Christmas exams to look forward to in our spare moments. It seems that everywhere we turn we are faced with the threat of "pass or else..." Our worrying increases until we will be unable to study at all by December 15th. This regrettable state of affairs should be remedied, but until it is students must make a conscious effort not to worry. Because it is a habit which will grow rapidly if cultivated in the fertility of the mind, we must uncover the first seed before it takes root.

Stubbornly refuse to think about or discuss the exams or the possible aftermath, and ostracize any friend who relishes pessimistic forecasts. He is the same person who does post-mortems after the exam, much to your discomfort. Apply your wandering thoughts instead to Harry James' sensational trumpet; or realize that the rest of the world has worries, too. Reason with yourself—worrying won't pass your exams, although it does provide a handicap, so don't worry!

## From LaRotonde

Le Stanford Daily écrit: "Higher education must not die during this time of war. It may seem like a luxury when compared with the fighting that is now going on in the Solomons, but it too has its place in the scheme of things." Le professeur Lewis Mumford disait à ses élèves au début de l'année scolaire: "Today we know that if our free democratic world is saved, it will be saved, not just by machines and guns, but by our capacity to produce a higher type of

News and Views  
From Other U's

## Canadian University Press

## C.A.M.S.I.

At least \$100 a month and maintenance for all Canadian internes was the goal set by the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes at its seventh annual conference held at the University of Toronto. Delegates from all nine Canadian Medical Schools agreed unanimously in sending a resolution to the Health Insurance Committee that a clause be inserted in the Health Insurance Bill requiring hospitals to pay a minimum of \$100 to their internes. It is felt that internes occupy the position of an economically exploited group, as they are dependent on their parents or some other source until they are around thirty, preventing them from assuming the responsibilities of marriage, or in fact enjoying any economic freedom at all.

## Refugee Petition

At McGill, the Students' Executive Council went on record last night as opposing the refugee petition as it is presently worded; but at the same time, they approved "the principle of admitting to Canada in war-time refugees from Nazi persecution—this to be done without consideration as to race, color, or creed of the said refugees."

## British High Commissioner

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, addressed the annual meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni Federation. He expressed the belief that the British Commonwealth of Nations can serve as a model for a larger association of people after the war. The Commonwealth is a successful experiment in peaceful co-operation—a classic example of the collective security in practice. Mr. MacDonald said that the greatest contribution of the British people has been the British Commonwealth of Nations, as an "example of how men may settle their future permanently on the path of peace."

## Treasure Ship

The co-eds at the University of Manitoba are asked to gather together all the costume jewelry they can find, package it, and drop it in one of the containers around the halls. The jewelry is sold, and the money raised is for the Treasure Ship which is to bring aid and comfort to the men in the Merchant Navy.

## Mark Bonus

At McMaster University each male student who completes the military training of any of the three units to the satisfaction of its Commanding Officer, will be granted a bonus of marks to be added to those he obtains on the examination in each of his subjects. It will be understood that this bonus is intended to offset the diversion of time and energy from his normal studies to the required program of the training units.

The bonus will be added tentatively to the mid-year marks before the grades are announced; and in the spring the permanent addition will be made in the light of the final report from the Commanding Officer.

Women in the C.R.C.C. will receive similar treatment, but in their case the bonus will be smaller, since the demands on their time and energy are less than in the case of the men.

## Gateways For All

Some students feel that one copy of The Gateway per week is not a sufficient return for the two-dollar subscription fee they pay at the beginning of the term; therefore, they take two, three and even more copies. These extra copies are mailed to friends or find their way into the nearest refuse box. These people fail to realize that only a definite number of papers are printed weekly; not enough extras to supply each student with more than their share. By taking more than one copy a student deprives other students of their copy of the paper. Each week a number of disappointed students come to our office complaining that they were unable to secure a copy of The Gateway. We realize that our distribution system is not the best—it can only succeed with the co-operation of the students.

We print 2,200 copies of The Gateway per week. Seven hundred of these are mailed to subscribers and to former students who are now with the armed services in Canada. We cannot, and will not, disappoint these people. Fifty copies go to subscribers on the campus. One hundred and fifty copies go to the Nurses. Thus thirteen hundred copies remain for the students. A few more than is required to provide each student with one copy. If each student is to receive his or her copy we must have co-operation.

human being, whose will and purpose are superior to that of the enemy." Ce n'est pas là le produit des champs de bataille, parce que, ainsi que l'écrivait le Boston Globe: "We have evidence from the battlefield that the man with imagination and understanding, not the robot, is the man for the dangerous mission."

## The Future - - - and the Past

In the crucible of war all our institutions, political, economic and social, are being tried by fire. If, in the purifying process, some dross is discovered and eliminated it will be all to the good. But it is a mistake to depress ourselves by concentrating our attention only on the dross and leaving out of sight the pure metal. It is because we believe that the pure metal predominates in our institutions and ways of life that we are prepared to fight for them.

In times of strain no part of our national structure is more widely subjected to criticism and none proliferates pamphlets more profusely than our monetary system, perhaps because what is least understood is most widely suspected. The interesting and in some ways an encouraging feature of recent controversy in this region has been the insistence on the ethical aspect. The morality of competition, of the profit motive and of other stimuli of our commerce and finance has been brought prominently into question in the forum of public conscience.

Survival depends on adaptability, and in a changing world our financial system may have to recognize itself as possibly unwelcome innovations. But whatever changes the future may bring, zeal to eliminate what is evil ought not to be allowed to endanger what is good. Over-indulgence in the national propensity to decry our merits tends to discourage rather than to promote reform. We may entertain a just pride in what we have achieved, even if we admit that there is room for improvement.

—Lord MacMillan.

We shape our buildings and afterwards our buildings shape us. Having dwelt and served for more than forty years in the Assembly Chamber, and having derived very great pleasure and advantage therefrom, I naturally would like to see it restored in all essentials to its old form of convenience and dignity. I believe that will be the great opinion of the majority of its members. It is certainly the opinion of His Majesty's Government, and we propose to support this resolution to the best of our ability.

There are two main characteristics of the House of Commons which will command the approval and respect of reflective and experienced members. They will, I have no doubt, sound odd to foreign ears. The first is that its shape should be oblong and not semi-circular.

I am a convinced supporter of the party system in preference to the group system. I have seen many earnest and ardent parliamentarians destroyed by the group system. The party system is much favored by an oblong room of chamber. It is easy for an individual to move through these insensible gradations from left to right, but the act of crossing the floor is one which requires serious consideration. I am well informed on this matter, for I have accomplished that difficult process not only once, but twice.

Logic is a poor guide compared to custom. The logic which has created in so many countries semi-circular assemblies which have buildings which give to every member not only a seat but a place, a desk, a writing table and a lid to bang, has proved fatal to parliamentary government as we know it here in its home and in the land of its birth.

The second characteristic of a chamber formed on the lines of the House of Commons is that it should not be big enough to contain all its members at once and without overcrowding, and that there should be no question of every member having a separate seat reserved for him. The reason for this has long been a puzzle to uninitiated outsiders, and has frequently excited the curiosity and even the criticism of new members. Yet it isn't so difficult to understand if you look at it from a practical point of view.

If the House is big enough to contain all its members, nine-tenths of its debates will be conducted in the depressing atmosphere of an almost or half empty chamber.

The essence of good House of Commons speaking is conversational style, a facility for quick and informal interruptions and interchanges. Harangues from the rostrum would be a bad substitute for the conversational style with which so much of our business is done. But a conversational style requires a fairly small space, and there should be on great occasions a sense of crowd and urgency. There should be a sense of importance of much that is said, and a sense that great matters are being decided there and then by the House.

I express my gratitude and appreciation of what we have received and enjoyed, but  
Mid pleasures and palaces  
Though we may roam,  
Be it ever so humble,  
There's no place like home.  
—Winston Churchill.

The stage is set for one of those great occasions on which history hinges. Preparation have long been under way for a meeting of the three men who are the spokesmen and the symbols of the three most powerful nations on earth. Since the Moscow conference of their Foreign Secretaries, it has been clear to all the world that they have an appointment with one another—and with destiny.

Winston Churchill has frequently mused aloud on the fate that has pushed the President, Stalin and himself into a relationship none of them could have foreseen when the war began. It strikes him as extraordinary that this oddly assorted trio should be brought into conjunction and given a joint control of a great crisis in the destiny of mankind.

It is extraordinary that a few men should exercise so much power that the interplay of their ideas and

their personalities should be so important as it is. It is extraordinary that so much should depend on how they get on together at this historic juncture. But that is so only because they are all alike instruments of great forces and symbols of the desperate hopes of peoples that these forces can be controlled and used henceforth for construction instead of destruction. Whether they can work together depends, finally, not on three men, however powerful they are, but on the will of the great nations they represent.

—Anne O'Hare McCormick.

QUOTEUNQUOTE.

## Refugees an Asset

By LESLIE E. DRAYTON

Last week the moral case for admitting refugees to Canada was presented in The Gateway. It is a very strong case, and could well stand alone. Unfortunately, however, many people place practical considerations first. They ask, will it not cost us a lot to admit refugees? Will they not put Canadians out of work? The need for answering such questions as these is the excuse for this article.

The truth is that Canada would greatly benefit by admitting a large number of refugees. If the refugees were the scum of Europe, as a few people seem to think that they are, this would not be true. They are not, for the scum were the first to jump on the Nazi bandwagon. The refugees are for the most part people who have had the courage to stand steadfast against the spread of the barbarous Nazi philosophy until overwhelmed by the flood they have had to flee, leaving all their earthly belongings in the deep waters of Nazidom. Leaders in almost every walk of life are to be found among them. Numbers of men and women who would be a great asset to any country that believes in democracy, in liberty and in justice are knocking at our door. These men and women would both broaden and deepen our cultural and spiritual heritage should we give them the opportunity. They have given everything they ever possessed in a vain effort to defend institutions we hold dear in their own lands. Could we anywhere find better prospective citizens?

As to throwing our men out of work there can be little doubt that the admission of refugees would have an opposite effect. Among the refugees are many skilled workmen who would bring with them a knowledge of trades unknown in Canada. If we had them, with their skills, their trades could be developed in Canada. This would mean the building of new industries which, in the course of time, would in all likelihood employ several times as many people as refugees admitted.

Fellow students, if you want to help those Europeans who have sacrificed everything they had in defence of institutions we hold dear; if you want to help Canada to rise to her moral duties as a Christian nation; if you want to fill some of our empty spaces with the finest type of immigrant there is to be found, seize this opportunity to sign the petition of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees.

This petition reads as follows: "We, the undersigned citizens of Canada, do respectfully petition His Majesty's Government and the Parliament of Canada as follows:

Realizing our responsibility in common humanity to relieve the suffering and distress of victims of Nazi terror:

We urgently entreat the Government of Canada—

1. To offer the sanctuary of Canada to refugees from political or religious persecution without regard to race, creed or financial condition.

2. To take immediate steps to facilitate the entry into Canada of refugees (especially those stranded in Portugal), whom it is still possible to rescue.

3. To make any changes in the Immigration Act, regulations or administration thereof necessary to admit such refugees into Canada.

At this date it appears that it will be possible to rescue only some

Varsity 'Neath  
The Midnight Sun

(Reprinted from The Journal)

Fairbanks, Alaska. — Trudging to classes in the dark of the "Arctic Night" may seem a bit queer to Canadians, but that is what 1,300 students at the University of Alaska do each winter.

The student body, including native Alaskans, Eskimos, Americans and Canadians, many of whom previously attended "outside" universities, nevertheless find something in Alaska that other colleges lack. "It may be the lure of the north," says Betty Thies, a senior student, "or it may be just the love of something different, but whatever it is, it certainly gets you."

The university is situated three miles west of Fairbanks, overlooking Tanana valley, and co-eds are greatly outnumbered by men. Girls usually take arts, science, education or business administration. The boys go in for engineering and mining. The majority of the students are entirely self-supporting. Girls take jobs at army posts during the summer, and the men get practical experience at the mines.

There are four dormitories on the campus; three for men and one for women. The women's dormitory, "The Harriet Hess Hall," is a three-story, fully modern, reinforced

twenty or thirty thousand people. But if only a few hundred remained our duty to humanity would still call upon us to do what we can. The least we can do is to sign the petition. The Political Science Club will present it in the lobby of the Arts Building on Tuesday, December 7. If you have not already signed it, be sure to come around.

A Prof. Looks at Morale  
And The C.O.T.C. Ball

Few people will dispute the fact that morale can move mountains. After Dunkirk, the British had little left but morale; and this morale, caught up in deathless phrases by Churchillian rhetoric, enabled Britain to hold out for a year alone against Hitler and Mussolini.

This is just one example of what we mean by morale and its importance. It is, in a sense, that indefinable something which we call "school spirit," and it is something which ought to be, often is, but sometimes is not, the outstanding characteristic of the U. of A. C.O.T.C. It is the spirit which makes you determined that your C.O.T.C., your company, your platoon, your section, and you yourself, shall be the smartest unit in the Canadian Army.

All of which is a typically professional way of sneaking up to the fact that there is to be a C.O.T.C. dance on Jan. 14. This is to be a morale builder (please don't confuse morale with morals), which means that we want every member there in uniform to make this the most successful social function of the year.

You have already had much strenuous military training, and will, we hope, have lots more in addition to benefit by. Therefore, you should be entitled to relax for one glorious evening, and the unit is making that evening possible.

concrete buildings with accommodation to 84 girls.

Make Own Fun

Isolated from the rest of the world, students have to make their own fun. Skiing on adjacent slopes is a favorite sport, as is playing basketball and badminton in their modern gymnasium. Dancing schottisches and polkas to the music of their own orchestra is also enjoyed. For extra-curricular activities there is the choral club, dramatic society, major A club (athletics) and the rifle team.

As modern as any other university, it has a monthly eight-page newspaper, "The Farthest North Collegian." One thousand copies are run off the first of every month. The students also publish a year-book, "The Denali."

In the matter of clothes, the Alaskan co-ed's taste is almost identical with that of her Canadian sisters. During cold weather, style is sacrificed for comfort, with ski suits being worn to classes. Fur coats are expensive, but many girls have them, while others wear warm Eskimo parkas. The most characteristic article of winter wear are mukluks—Eskimo fur boots. In extremely cold weather co-eds go to dances with "storm pants" (long-legged red underwear for skiers) under their evening dresses, mukluks on their feet, and evening slippers tucked under their arms.

The war has come very close to Alaskan students. Red Cross activities, first-aid lessons, war bond sales and hostessing at the U.S.O. club in Fairbanks are all part of a co-ed's life, while the men take military training and many have gone into the service. As Mrs. Druska Carr, the registrar, puts it: "We expect to continue to train young people to serve their country in the capacity for which they are best fitted and we stand ready to co-operate in any emergency."

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# Go-ed Parade

## The Critic's Column

By JIM SPILLIOS

It will be a pleasure this week to write this "insulting," "aggravating," "irritating," "dogmatic," "destructively critical," "supercilious," "Varsity" and "social-conscious" column. The reasons being that (1) this is the second last in this heart-breaking series; next week's column will deal with various messages sent to me re this column, and so if you wish to insult me, this is your last chance; and (2) because I am reviewing two movies delighting my lonely aesthetic soul. The first of these is

**Johnny Come Lately**, "and gone so soon," as Mrs. McLeod remarks at the end of the picture. This picture does end too soon, for the public comediants need a four-hour artistic dose of this kind of picture to sabotage the majority of Hollywood stinkaroos.

The picture introduces to the screen **Grace George**, a Broadway actress, the epitome of grace and femininity of the American grande dame on the stage. Miss George's simplicity, rhythmic, consistent acting, makes the character of Mrs. McLeod (a sympathetic person) come across and be remembered. **James Cagney** neither muscles in on a racket nor shoots any one, and he does not get it or the gal in the end. Entering the picture in a vagabondish and puckish mood, he leaves

the picture in the same mood. Contrary to his regular pattern, Cagney helps break up a racket, and his violence is limited to two fist-fights, one very short gunfight, and throwing a chair through the window. However, the sensitive direction of William K Howard does not make these acts of violence the end of the picture, but makes them contribute in a small way to the general plot. As a matter of fact, Cagney is thrown out of the local house of ill-repute when he remarks to the madame, "I've been inquiring all over town, and everyone told me I could get what I was looking for here." He meaning information on the local political boss and racketeers, she thinking something else again. However, **Marjorie Main**, the madame, whose boast is that she runs a "straight place," helps him and Mrs. McLeod destroy the graft web of the local business and political spider. This part is not played as a villain, but as a very understanding portrayal of an ambitious business man of 1906.

Highlight of the film was the sensitive portrayal of the friendship between Grace George and James Cagney. And throughout the whole picture the relationship of one person to another is firmly established, and gives to the audience the warmth and satisfaction of witnessing something true to life.

### Action in the North Atlantic

This picture is one of few and good action and war pictures of the war. Not a great picture by any means, but one that should be pointed to because of the message you yourself may infer from the Action.

The picture is concerned with the tribulations of the unsung heroes of this war, namely, the Merchant Marine. These hardy heroes venture forth in craft barely armed, and not only do battle with the sea, a job in itself, but also fight enemy bombers, the dreaded submarine, which has the nerve-wracking habit of trailing a ship. The crew members know it, but never know when the enemy will strike. Unforgettable will be the Nazi wolf-pack attacking a conveyer on the Murmansk run. All the confusion, turmoil and death to be found in battle are to be found in this scene. The longing and anxiety of a sailor's wife is sensitively portrayed in the picture. And in the end no tremendous message is put in the mouth of a character not made to speak it. But the pervasive attitude of one sailor on the arrival in Murmansk after the hazardous journey, draws a question from his captain.

"What are you thinking about?" Quickly the sailor answers, "I'm thinking of the home back." Re my article re Mission to Moscow, I have met with just criticism. Evidently, and I agree, I was wrong to write the article from the premise that most people think Russia our ally. Apparently most people do not think so. Also apologies to "that" element for calling it moronic. Interesting note: The Vancouver good-time Saturday night cinema audiences cheered at every appearance of Stalin in the picture.

Humorous story: From an authentic source comes the report that an Edmonton motion picture manager is tearing out his few remaining strands of hair. This trichoid tug-of-war is accompanied by the cry, "That guy can't write that stuff. What right has he?" The age of free enterprise gives me the right, my friend.

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## SKIING TIME!



Now's the time to put on your ski togs and go on a nice long hike down to the toboggan slide, or down any of the hills along the river bank. What could be cuter or warmer than an outfit like this? And it would be ideal for skating, too.

## A CUP O' TEA and Other Things

This is the time of year we all like to be thinking about Christmas, with all the things that go with it—Christmas shopping, wrapping parcels (a second thought), a tall dazzling tree that makes you blink, and parties, not to forget Santa Claus with his streamlined reindeer gliding through the sky. But what we should turn our minds to now is making decorations for the Christmas tree. Around exam time we will be rather useless objects around the house, I'm afraid. But we can make up for that now.

Here's the score. A few little things that anyone can make. And what could be a better time than around a cup o' tea? Why not throw a little gossip gathering and sport it with scissors, paper and glue and all sorts of little doo-dads that you can think of.

For a pretty hanging for your tree all you need is a sheet of red paper cut into half-inch squares, and a box of blue cellophane straws cut in half-inch pieces, or lengths. With needle and thread puncture one of the squares in the center and push it on down the thread. Then thread one of the straw lengths, then another square. Just keep doing that until you have a long enough chain to twirl round and round your tree.

No. 2—This is called "Pleated paper fanfare." Making time is seven minutes. To make the pleated wheel, you'll need strips of paper 36 inches by 6 inches. Fold strip in half lengthwise. Fold five-eighths inch pleats, starting at folded end. Scotch tape will be your indispensable ally in ornament making. Bunch your accordion pleats together in the middle and secure with tape. Join pleated ends together with Scotch tape. Ornaments make up more quickly if you cut all strips, do all pleating, etc., at once.

Cut a marshmallow in half and pin it in the centre. Yellow, red and green and white candy stripe paper may be used also.

No. 3, Tassel Icicle.—Making time is four minutes. With a yard of 6-inch white cotton fringe (drapery departments carry it), you can whip up seven novel icicles. Cut fringe into pieces 4½ inches long. Reserve left-over fringe for loops, using one tassel for each. Sew loop inside fringe. A yard of fringe makes eight icicles if you use yarn loops. Roll fringe up tightly, making sure to turn in rough edge, so finished icicle will be neat. Tree is most effective with only white icicles.

Sew top of fringe securely. Then loop over tree branches.

No. 4, Doughnut Sunburst.—Making time is six minutes. Stick 16 colored toothpicks (same color) in each doughnut. First divide into quarters and then divide each quarter; finally divide each eighth. Bright red cranberries can be put on the tip of each toothpick. If you can't get them, little colored gumdrops or raisins may be substituted (of course, I realize there is a war on).

If you haven't got this number confused with your tea eats now, slip a 24-inch piece of ribbon through the hole and tie in a tremendous bow over the branch of the Christmas tree.

No. 5, Polka Dot Swags.—Buy paper ribbon that is fairly substantial. The red variety is nice, 1-inch wide. With a piece of chalk or pencil, mark dots three inches apart. The recipe calls for marshmallows (if you can get any, otherwise cotton batting balls might do if you are careful in handling them, making them approximately the size and shape of a marshmallow cut in half).

If you have obtained the marshmallows and still haven't eaten them, cut them in half. Stick half a marshmallow in either side of the marked spot. Anchor marshmallows with pipe-cleaners, cut 2 inches long. Again, there is a man peeking over my shoulder who says that there is a scarcity of pipe-cleaners, so maybe white toothpicks would do instead. With four to six people working, you can make enough swags for a large tree in about 30 minutes.

Darn it, I had a nice little number in mind, called "Pipe Cleaner Pipe Dreams." But I guess it will have to wait till after the war.

I have it! Here's something that will be even better than those "pipe dreams"—it is made the same way, but with those clear colored straws like you used in No. 1. You'll need 24 straws for each one. Take some wrapping string (colored) and tie it firmly around each bunch, in the middle. Open out the ends to form a circle. Make a loop around the middle by which the ornament can be hung on the tree, a pretty red or green bow, or something. Use whatever color scheme you like, and the "straw" dreams can be made smaller by cutting them down.

All these different ornaments on your tree at the same time are very colorful and effective, and well worth trying, if you have a few minutes to spare over a cup o' tea.

## Prepare For Big Winter Season

Like good little Outdoor members, Wilson and Pearson (Lenora) gaily tripped their way down to the Cabin on Saturday afternoon. Full of vim and vigor other members came down too, but alas, the lock was jammed and wouldn't open. For two or three hours (this is the story they told Malcolm Clark) they tried vainly to pick the lock. Finally, Malcolm turned up (he had been shopping for a lounge—ahem!) and broke into the

Cabin—having learned how from the vandals who break in every summer. Meanwhile the kids piled the wood, they just couldn't sit around and do nothing.

The Cabin well and the Ancient Mariner have much in common—"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The boys pumped 120 gallons out of the well, and are seriously thinking about an indoor swimming pool.

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## slide rule slants

Pull up a beer, gents, while the ration still holds, and we'll see what's doing with the Concrete Busters.

Convocation Hall has never been so honored as in the past fortnight when the Engineers graced her floor on Friday of each week. With their liquor ration at a standstill until the first, the beermen went out on Nov. 19 to drink sweet nectar from the House Ecce's lips. Then on Nov. 26 they held their annual informal show and dance.

In the past years the Aggies have been the ones who put up with the House Ecce's for the one night they decided they preferred steel to straw and men to manure, so they flicked a fair limb and asked the plumbers over.

Now the Beermen know all about curves. From the day Ottewell sneers them in the face at \$200 a sneer until the day they consume their last forty, the Engineers study and develop curves. Big curves and little curves, fat curves and skinny curves, hot curves and cold curves, wicked curves and gentle curves, the beermen know them all. Apparently the Hash-slingers also do a little work with curves, so it was only natural that they should get together.

It turned out to be quite an affair—especially when the girls found that the Engineers not only consume beer, but also build the breweries that hatch it.

During intermission the House Ecce's pulled out their Sunday ration books and fed the slide-rule men the best of army grub. Yeah, beans—but they hit the spot—in their usual fashion.

On the following Friday the Beermen escorted what women that weren't still in the liquor-store line-up into Med 142. After a treat of a few of the choicer bar-room ballads,

the girls were shown a picture of the part "Copper" is playing in Canada's life today. As most of the women present were either riveters or female plumbers, they really enjoyed it.

The party then adjourned to Convocation Hall to tread on each other's corns until 12 chimes. The boredom of the evening was broken by a pie-fight and a few other contests in which \$15.00 in prizes were given out.

Wolfing was quite the order of the evening at both affairs. It became a real feat for any man to have one girl more than ten minutes. It was so bad that when one blonde third year House Ecce, who answers to the name of "Val," was asked who it was she was seen kissing, she replied, "What time was it?"

You have got to watch these Aggie women—they can sure horse around.

So far this term the Engineers have offered their services in many ways to help in various projects around the University. In spite of the "cracks" made by some bloke by the name of "Salter" in one issue of The Gateway, and some other anonymous "crab" two weeks ago, the Beermen know what they want and are going out to accomplish it.

The biggest project on the books at the moment is helping to relieve the labor shortage in the construction of the new cafeteria. A very large percentage of the Engineering Students' Society have volunteered to work in their spare time free of charge. The only trouble encountered in the scheme was that the Slide-rule men would take no remuneration for their efforts, and ran up against the red-tape of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The plan now under consideration

is for the society to receive this money, which would in turn be given back to some University enterprise such as the "Friends of the University."

President Newton has written the society and thanked them for their efforts. In the letter he extended his gratitude for the assistance the Engineers have contributed, and expressed the hope that the present payment problem would be worked out satisfactorily.

Even before that House Ec. party, the Engineers knew that a streamlined girl offered the least resistance.

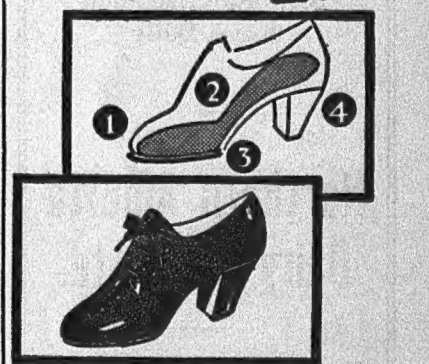
It is to be hoped that no Engineer is missing the odd "gem" of advice being dished up now and again in The Gateway. There is always some columnist telling the Beer-swiggers just what life holds in store for them when they graduate, and if you pay careful attention they might even let you in on why you are taking the course.

"Huh?"  
"Uh huh."

Well, that's more than enough for now, so we'll see you at the local tavern.

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## Blood Donor Clinic

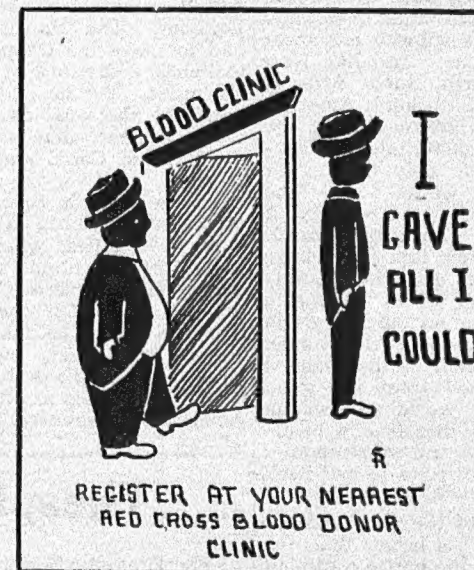
The Red Cross is now more than ever appealing to all available and potential blood donors. The Navy men who went down last week should certainly have been a rousing factor for many students—they were doing double duty.

Maybe your blood will save men who would otherwise not live to see another Christmas, and enable them to return to the peace and happiness that we are all looking forward to for Christmas in the future.

The clinic in Edmonton is on 101st Street, in McDougall Church. The entrance you enter is the one to the left of the main entrance, and has a clear sign above it. It is well or-

ganized so as to take up the minimum amount of the blood donor's time, which, all in all, is about three-quarters to an hour. After you have donated your blood, you are given refreshments of cookies, toast, and tea or coffee, a little rest, and then a drive home.

The days to go are Mondays for the women and Tuesdays for the men, but you are asked to make an appointment first, by phone or person. The Red Cross is ever grateful and ever thankful for those who feel they are able to spare some of their life's blood to save the life of another.



## And So On, Until Dismissal

Even at this early date, the announcement that the Military Ball is to attain new heights in University social life has made itself felt around the orderly room. In the midst of trying to make the parade state balance, one is disturbed by the feminine voices in the canteen about the aforementioned ball.

"It's going to be right after we get back—if we get back—won't that be sweetest . . . say, isn't Mary coming tonight . . . it's nearly five and not nearly enough girls . . . do the sergeants really eat all those doughnuts we don't send over? . . . gee, I hate washing these infernal dishes . . . are we going to be able to wear our long dresses—we are . . . where are they going to hold it? At the Normal School . . . well, won't that be handy, and a nice floor, too . . . I wish the milk man would come with the cream . . . what are they going to do about an orchestra—I mean, who are they going to get? . . . Macdonald Hotel orchestra . . . Say, is this going to be a special deluxe special? . . . Sure hope I get a date . . . damn the milkman, and no doughnuts yet . . . oh, well, black coffee should make them better soldiers . . . But about this dance, if they are going to have all those very special things about it, I surely feel sorry for the boys, especially after a very costly Christmas . . . a nominal sum, you say; oh, gee, I'll bet the tickets will go like hot cakes . . . sure hope I get a date . . . I'm working, but can't I talk, too?"—babble, babble, and so on, until dismissal time.

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# Features

## International World

By Don Cornie

### NATIONS OF THE FUTURE

Before the war, it was quite common to hear a person say that he was looking forward to driving down the Pan-American highway for his summer vacation. One college professor decided to check up on the distance to Monte Video and back. He was startled to find that if he drove 40 miles an hour solidly for five hours each and every day, it would take him a third of a year to make the trip. He had been planning to drive around 20,000 miles for his summer vacation.

He, like nearly all the rest of us, had little or no idea of the vast expanse or the distance of parts of South America, let alone anything about its people. For instance, all of South America is east of Windsor, Ontario. Edmonton is actually closer to Finland than it is to the Panama Canal. If you were to fly by the most direct route from Edmonton to Buenos Aires, you would

have to go the same distance as if you flew from Edmonton to the center of India, or to the borders of Ethiopia in East Africa. Sitting where you are now, you are closer to Dakar in West Africa than you are to the nearest border of Argentina. If you were to throw away the map you use, called the "Mercator distortion," and look at the true map of the world—a globe—you will be surprised to find that South America is farther away than you at first believed.

It takes about two weeks for the most modern ocean-going vessel to sail from New York to Buenos Aires. You could sail from New York to London and back again in the same time and have a few days left over. Or you could sail from Vancouver to Japan, and back to Vancouver again in less time than you could sail the one way from Montreal to Cape Horn.

#### Cities Are Modern

But, realizing that most of South America is a long way off, we find that in many respects she is very close. A person has only to glance at a recent photograph of the Avenida de Mayo, the most famous thoroughfare in Buenos Aires to be able to swear that he was looking at Brooklyn Heights in New York City. He sees the same cars filling the streets; buses and trees, and even the familiar subway entrances look just the same. And like New York in the North, Buenos Aires is the metropolis of all South America. It is easily the largest city of the southern hemisphere, and is surpassed in size by only nine other large cities the world over. The capital of a rich, young country, it is ultra-modern. It boasts beautiful mansions, big hotels, luxurious clubs, magnificent stores and office buildings. The names of its expensive shops are familiar on the Rue de la Paix, Bond Street and Fifth Avenue. In the late afternoon, all the wheeled traffic is banished from the main street, and the world of fashion promenades in elaborate and beautiful Paris clothes, and we remember that Buenos Aires likes to call itself the Paris of South America.

Brazil is one of the giant nations of the world. It is larger than the United States or the entire continent

of Australia. Only Russia, China and Canada surpass it in size. It occupies nearly half the South American continent, and contains one of the least explored regions of the world—the basin of the Amazon. The country is so vast, and its resources—from coffee plantations and rubber forests to diamond mines—so varied, that each section is an empire in itself. Rio de Janeiro is a Portuguese settlement, and speaks Portuguese, not Spanish. Brazil boasts the largest river in the world—the Amazon—which is navigable to ocean going steamers right through Brazil to Iquitos in Peru. In the heart of Brazil, along this inland ocean, a thousand miles from the sea, is Manaus, a modern city with cathedrals and theatres, electric cars, automobiles and floating docks; half way up the Amazon. Manaus is the Edmonton of South America, the last modern city before you strike out for the vast undeveloped wilderness.

It is interesting to know that Brazil is merely the United States of South America, and should properly be called the United States of Brazil (Estados Unidos do Brasil). It is composed of 20 states, and, like the U.S.A., has one Federal territory and a Federal district. The states are administered without interference from the Federal Government except for defense and policing. In theory, the President and Vice-President are elected directly by the people for four years only and are ineligible for re-election. The 19,544 miles of railroad are almost entirely owned by the people of Brazil; and we find that in 12 years the number of airfields has been boosted from 18 to over 900.

#### Parallels Our Development

Air transport is serving to open up regions in South America that before were inaccessible; and plays a part in many districts equal to that of northern Canada. As an example of the primitive communications it is interesting to look at Peru. About ten years ago it looked like war between Peru and Ecuador. The President of Peru had to move his troops from Lima to Pebas, a distance of a little over 625 miles. Yet he had to take the troops to the west coast, put them on a steamer, take them through the Panama Canal and around the northern part of South America, down the Amazon River and up the Marañon to Pebas—a distance of over 5,500 miles, whereas directly across the mountains was only 625 miles. The people in Canada would do well to watch the activity in South America because to a large extent it parallels our own—and above all, Canadians should see that they are included in all future Pan-American conferences.

### Thespians Prepare Plays

The Dramatic Society of the University of Alberta has begun work on the Interyear Competition plays to be presented Jan. 28 and 29. The plays and directors are as follows:

Senior: The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, by J. M. Barrie; director, Molly Hughes.

Junior: The Willow Pattern, by Van der Meer; director, Jim Spillies.

Sophomore: Pyramus and Thisbe from Midsummer Night's Dream; director, Gordon Smith.

Freshman: The Great Dark, by Don Tothorough; director, Lois McLean.

These plays are presented as a competition. How about a few more volunteers from each year represented above? Boys and girls are still needed for parts in the plays (especially in the Sophomore selection) and for production work and costuming.

## Take Five

These recent dreary evenings, when all is quiet—so very quiet you can hear the shadows fall, skulking silhouettes can be seen slithering through the twilight mist, from darkened corner to darkened corner, stopping inconsistently to peer around over hunched shoulders, watching, ever alert and tense. No, it's not a bear story; it's only a Freshman trying to make an early movie without being seen by members of the War Services Board.

And while all this is going on, chuckling professors, in the solitude of their locked studies, cruelly wring their bony hands, crack a knuckle or six, and then as the light of a fiendish idea flashes in their cold sinister eyes, they snatch it up, brood over it, and then scribble it down. Another question to trap the frightened Freshie on his Xmas quiz.

So being a perennial past master at writing Freshman exams, I have been delegated to give a short instruction on how to study or what to do when confronted by a case of Camrose Clutch. To begin with, studying should be done in a proper atmosphere—air is a very good one. The study room should not be too large, as the temptation for walking the floor may be too big a diversion. One cure for this habit is to take off your shoes and sprinkle thumb tacks all over the floor. Another is to hang yourself on a coat-hanger and lock yourself in a closet. Bring along an old shirt for the moths.

When studying from a text-book, the first thing to do is to open it. If it has somebody's name in it, apply ink-erasicator and write your own in its place. However, if on opening the book you find it is upside down, you must do one of three things: either move around the table, turn the book around, or stand on your head and read it. If the book in question has been re-bound you will know its appendix has been removed. There is an old saying that says, "Believe only half of what you see, one-quarter of what you read, and nothing you hear." From this it will be seen that a student who is in the habit of reading

A cultured woman is one who can pull up a shoulder strap without going through the motions of a small boy scooping his new hat out of the mud.

Every twenty-four hours the world turns over on some fellow who was sitting on top of it.

## THE WAILING WALL

by

zadoc

If it were not so pitiable, the present plight of the universities in Canada would be ridiculous. How the universities, having espoused the state for their lawful wedded husbands, were carried they knew not whither. How the institutions for the discovery and propagation of universal knowledge per se became instead technical training schools for the professions, and seminaries not of knowledge, but of dogma.

With institutions, whether they be educational or political, the way of compromise leads usually to disaster. From the war's beginning, the universities saw their existence threatened by government, or thought they did. Our community is youth, they said, and it is youth that wages war. Unless we can irrefutably justify the presence of our institutions on the national scene, and the presence of our young men and women in them, then we must bow before a prior need. First they must show the utility (whoever thought to show the utility of knowledge) of the training they give as related to the immediate need, and then they must show that the students are getting the training.

We might stop here and ask why it is that institutions which have received public support and monies for many years should now have to justify themselves. The public has certainly not demanded it, for if the universities have met no national need, the nation has never found it out. Britain and Russia, two war-front countries, have not raised this question at this time. Our only explanation is that our state institutions take their lead from the state. Canada has become a nation afraid to speak with a voice of its own. A hesitant, on-the-fence, follow-the-leader nation, about as independent as a coral polyp.

So the technical courses were encouraged; were subsidized, accelerated, expanded. The humanities were discouraged in every possible way short of suspension. To this the universities gave not only their

consent, but their approval. It was said that the "Torch" of the humanities would somehow be kept alight until after the war, when, of course, it would again blaze brightly. Why should it? Unessential now, unessential then! We are opposed to one standard of values for war, and another for peace.

And then the public must be convinced that the students are actually getting the training. Our pre-war academic requirements are not high enough, for there are slackers amongst us, they said. Your grades are not high enough. You must pass all your examinations every time. You have never seen our examinations before, nor sat in our lectures, but you dare not fail a single test. There is no excuse. We are taking away some of your student privileges so that temptation is placed out of your way, but, of course, you really would have had no choice but to work, anyway. The official attitude toward student activities is much like the government's toward gas rationing. The idea is not to stop all activity, but to keep it just moving and no more.

Have Canadian universities in the past been winter resorts where unlearned youth drank 40 beers, danced the happy hours away, and received a degree attesting a smattering of facts? Well, we never thought so, but seemingly the universities themselves did!

Such is the compromising position in which they have placed themselves. Having taken the line of least resistance, they have played ball with the pistol packin' mamas. Certainly if anyone in the nation were unapologetic, it was not they.

NOTE: If the hoarse is still laffing, we are sorry that he does not like our column. However, as we do not solicit fan mail, his opinion bothers us not in the least. Of one who criticizes another's writing as "senseless," we thought his own argument so, but not "ad nauseum." Where did you learn your Latin, hoarse? We trust that even you saw the humor in this week's Wailing Wall.

#### By the Way

The question of the correct plural of the word "mongoose" was solved by a gentleman who wanted a pair of these unusual creatures.

He wrote a dealer: "Sir, please send me two mongooses."

He did not like the looks of this, tore up the paper and began again: "Sir, please send me two mongooses."

This version did not satisfy him any better than the first, so he wrote: "Sir, please send me a mongoose; and, by the way, send me another."

Mosquito critics with a poisonous sting.

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## Theatre Directory

EMPRESS—For one week starting Friday, "Behind the Rising Sun."

STRAND—Friday, Sat., Mon., Errol Flynn in "Gentleman Jim," plus "A Haunting We Will Go," with Laurel and Hardy. Tues., Wed., Thurs., "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Hara, also the Andrew Sisters in "Give Out Sisters."

GARNEAU—Friday, Sat., "Youngest Profession," and "That Nasty Nuisance." Mon., Tues., Wed., "So Proudly We Hail," with Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake. Thurs., Friday, "Bombardier," plus "McGurins from Brooklyn," with Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley and Randolph Scott.

PRINCESS—Friday, Sat., "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny and Rochester, also "Edge of Darkness," with Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan. Mon., Tues., Wed., "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan and Marsha Hunt, also "Fall In," William Tracy and Joe Sawyer.

RIALTO—Friday, Sat., Mon., "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Rochester and Ann Miller, plus "Robin Hood of Tacos," with Roy Rogers. Tues., Wed., Thurs., "Spot Light Scandals," with Billy Gilbert and Kenny Baker, also "The Strange Death of Adolph Hitler."

### Musical Success

#### Two Artists Absent

In spite of the absence, through illness, of Miss Bernice McBeth, the Musical Club's meeting last Sunday was a successful and very enjoyable one. The atmosphere for an evening of English music was admirably set by an interesting paper. Dr. Tracy, who prepared the notes, was unable to attend the meeting. However, the paper was ably presented by Alex Snowden.

The selection of organ pieces which opened the musical portion of the program presented a fine cross-section of English compositions for that instrument. In the three pieces, Voluntary (Croft), Larghetto (Wes-

ley) and Rhapsody (Howells), Prof. Nichols skillfully exhibited the many tonal effects possible on the organ.

Philip Knowles, who substituted on very short notice for Jack Williams, chose his two selections judiciously. Mrs. Sims provided adequate accompaniment.

Steve Hencley, a student of the University, was enthusiastically received by the audience. His interpretations of German's Shepherds' Dance and Moffat's Intrada displayed a thorough knowledge of the violin and a competent technique. It is sincerely hoped that we shall hear him oftener in the future. His accompanist, Gwyneth Jones, gave him splendid support, but was unobtrusive.

The three pianists who closed the program, Frances Neilson, Lucille Cote and Frances Kitchen, chose all their selections exclusively from the contemporary school of British composers. Miss Neilson's interpretation of Cyril Scott's "Valse Sentimentale" was marked by beautiful restraint together with a continuous, smooth-flowing rhythm. Miss Cote displayed a fine sense of touch in her rendition of Lotus Land by the same composer; the difficult task of maintaining the unity of the work was admirably achieved. The artist is another University student from whom we hope to hear more soon. Frances Kitchen, who played a brilliant composition, The Prince, by Frank Bridge, won great admiration from the audience for the clarity and precision of her technique. Her playing was virile, but well controlled.

.... by The Deacon

what he sees aloud to himself is in a position to believe very little.

When I study (I mean it), I usually dip a meatball in a bottle of lemon extract, play a recording of Pistol Packin' Patton, dangle a butt from a lip, and then with my eyes closed I open the encyclopedia at random (or any other word) and write down every word that, when spelt backwards, forms a word whose French equivalent means the opposite to its synonym. This is a good way to find out if I know my French or not. However, since I don't take French, I just sit and eat my meatball.

If you are a Med student and are studying Zoology (how to become an entrepreneur of a Zoo), take a stab at the frog (the S.P.C.A. may object). Study and try to digest each part. You may not be able to take in every part you study—but the raw frog ain't no tasty taste at that.

The old method of putting your nose in a book and studying will not always work. If you have a nose as long as mine, you would be too far away from the book to read it.

The most common distraction, however, is noise. One time I began stuffing wads of cotton in both of my ears to keep out the noise. I used up a ball and a half of cotton. However, I got everything I studied, as it was absorbent-cotton.

The other day in the line of duty I was giving a young Freshette in her early "nicoyens" a break, and I asked her how her studies were coming along. "I've been pursuing my studies very faithfully," she replied, "but I don't seem to be able to overtake them." I told her I loved work. It fascinates me. Yes, sir, I can sit and look at it for hours.

There is an old poem that goes something like this, "Thirty days has September, April, June, and Pensiltucky, all the rest has got 49, except me—I got fifteen days till Camrose."

P.S.—Anyone want to buy a column?

## JOHNSON'S CAFE

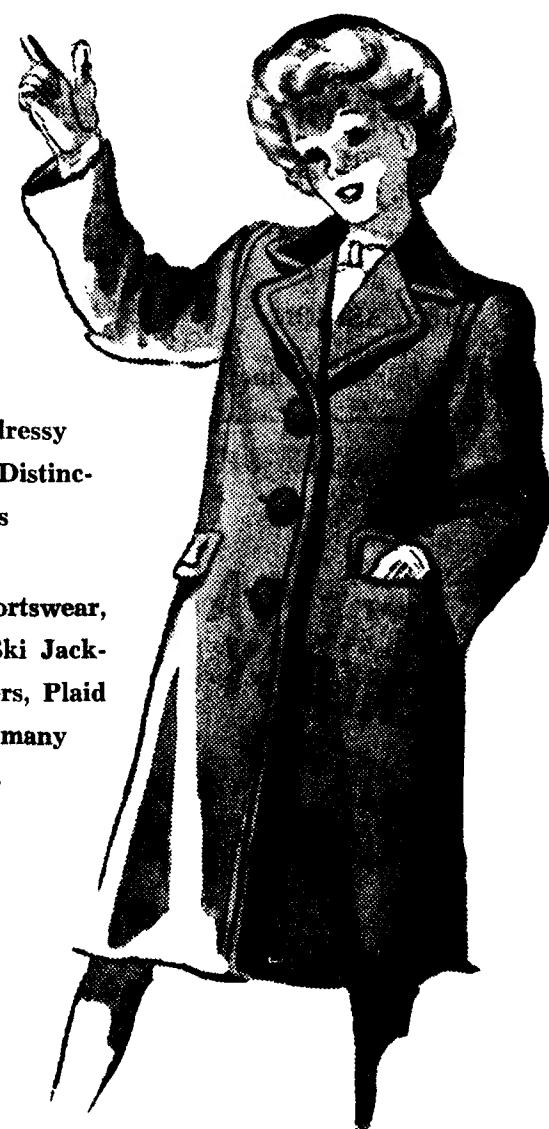
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# Readers Express Views on Exam Regulations

In answer to our request for letters from the students expressing their opinions on the examination standards at the U. of A., the following letters have been submitted. The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of The Gateway or the Students' Union; therefore we can take no responsibility for them.

## Seeks Conformity

Editor, The Gateway.  
To begin with, I think I should tell you that I am an Engineer, and in being one I am not supposed to possess much ability in the literary field, which I don't, but nevertheless, I would like to express my views on the regulations published in The Gateway of Nov. 26.

It seems to me that the regulations imposed by the University authorities on the student body are very unreasonable. Although no regulations were published concerning Engineers, I still think that a lot of consideration should be given to other faculties because many of the extra-curricular activities of this University are run by members of these faculties who give up much precious time to keep the spirit of this University alive. Do the authorities think that the courses here are easier, that examinations here are easier, or that the average student attending this University is more clever than one attending some other University? I certainly don't. Or are they trying to set a standard of education for the Dominion by placing such heavy regulations on the student body? Perhaps they are trying to maintain the highest failure percentage for the Dominion. But one thing is certain—that with the present regulations, the number of students attending the U. of A. is going to be greatly depleted after Christmas.

The authorities seem to forget that when a person is a Freshman at a University he is working in an entirely different environment than he was in high school, and it usually takes him some time to adjust himself to college life. I don't believe that three months, i.e., till Christmas, is sufficient time for him to become accustomed to the different methods of teaching, the attitudes of the different professors, or to learn that he is entirely on his own and cannot depend on anyone for help. Many students will not be back after Christmas, due mainly to the fact that they were not given a fair chance. It is slightly different for students in other years, because they know and realize the conditions under which they are working and have adjusted themselves to a way of living that gives the best results—still many of these students will be missing from this University after Christmas, while the same student at some other University might be considered a "brain".

If you have talked to, or had letters from, fellows in the services who have been in actual combat and have seen the conditions in other countries, and if you ask them what they think of students who attend University during wartime, I be-

lieve that the majority will tell you that the students are doing their bit in this war by attending University. They all realize that the future of the country depends on the University student. I am going to quote a passage from a letter I received from a soldier in Italy, quote: "I honestly believe that the army knows that the men who are going to college are just as important as the men in uniform. They realize that men of that calibre will be needed just as much after the war as they are now." Well, many of the Universities in Canada are helping the students to carry that load by setting standards that the average student can attain, but here if a student wishes to attain any average at all he must become a slave to his books. I shall end this report here with but one further thought. This is only one of the many Universities in Canada, so why should its regulations be so much stiffer than the rest—why can't they conform to the regulations of the other Universities in Canada?

BUCK PRIVATE.

## Equal Opportunity

Editor, The Gateway.  
Like countless other students, I too wish to express my opinions of the regulations governing the Xmas examinations.

It is indeed unfortunate that there has been no national standard established for term examinations to give an equal opportunity for all Canadian students to continue their studies at their respective universities. It is especially unfortunate for the students of the University of Alberta, since this University has at present the unique distinction of setting the highest standards for term examinations of any University in Canada.

At the outbreak of the present war, the Dominion government strongly advised all University students to continue their studies, stating that the need for well educated and well trained men and women was then greater than it had ever been before; and, to my knowledge, the Dominion government still retains this attitude. In 1940, the Canadian universities voluntarily agreed to establish a system of compulsory military training for all physically fit male students, in co-operation with the general trend toward complete mobilization; the satisfaction of public opinion also appears to have been a large contributing factor towards the setting up of this scheme. However, the military training program has had very little success in this latter respect, for a large part of the general public is still unaware of the extent or even the existence of our military training scheme.

This ignorance on the part of the public is mainly due to the lack of publicity about the C.O.T.C., the U.A.T.C. and the U.N.T.D.; even the high school cadet corps are more widely publicized than are the three units on our campus.

Last year, a downtown newspaper carried an account of examination regulations, and it was typically headed by, "Student Slackers, etc." This attitude of the public press towards the work of our University is deplorable. After the University "mortality statistics" were released, these, too, were prominently published by the local press, but no comments were made about those who were fortunate enough to attain the high standard required to continue their studies.

Or were the few extra marks the latter students made not worthy of the distinction? Because, after all, we must concede that the difference between 58% and 60% is only 2%;

## THE PRESIDENT REPLIES

November 30, 1943.

Editor, The Gateway.

Your editorial of November 26 calls attention to apparent differences in scholastic standards in various universities, and implies that the University of Alberta is more severe than some others.

Actually, all Canadian universities are operating under the same wartime regulations, those published in your issue of September 24. It would probably be impracticable for any central body to specify in detail how these should be applied under the diverse examinations systems of universities all across the country, but all universities are expected to keep the spirit of their pledge "ruthlessly to weed out incompetent students."

Last February our Registrar wrote to most of the Canadian universities asking how many students had been reported to mobilization boards, and what were the total numbers of men students in the groups represented. Not all of the universities gave enough information to enable us to calculate percentages, but following are those that did, with the percentages of men students reported:

Mount Allison	18 %
McGill	9 %
Saskatchewan	8 %
Alberta	5.5 %
Queen's	5 %
Western Ontario	5 %
Acadia	3.5 %

The McGill and Western Ontario figures refer exclusively to the Faculty of Arts and Science. Obviously, there is a wide spread in these figures, but it must not be concluded that this is wholly due to differences in severity of application of the regulations. Many other factors might enter in, particularly in small colleges where the total number of students is small. In any case it does not appear that Alberta authorities were unduly harsh, and the rules published in your issue of November 26 are the same as those applied last year, though now extended to women as well as men.

R. NEWTON,  
President.

and where 60% is the wartime standard, is our examination system for the Christmas exams accurate and reliable enough to distort the life work of a young man or woman by the mere fraction of 2%?

Especially is this questionable when viewed from the standards of other Canadian universities, with more reasonable examination standards. The high standard set by this University now carries with it the implication that peace time graduates of this and other Universities are not of high enough quality; yet I am sure that at one time or another many of our graduates who are now in responsible positions did make an average below 60%. Nevertheless, the University War Services Board (on which there is no student representation) still insists on a "sudden death" method of selecting those who are to continue with their studies—a method that no educator would dream of using if he were to obey even the fundamental principles of testing and grading.

Again, it seems that very little credit is being given the students for their military training. I think that the character, quality and requirements of our military training to warrant it being a high enough to consider University standards. Every student taking part in this training puts in six hours a week of his much needed study time—twice the time he puts in on lectures on any one subject a week. This now appears to be wasted time, since very little recognition is gained for it. This lack of recognition is one reason why I feel that military training at Universities was instituted only to satisfy public opinion.

I wonder if the Powers-that-be have ever considered the attitude that countries like China and Russia take towards the question of continuing the work of the Universities in wartime. These countries know and are still suffering the ravages of a total war. But are they intent on emptying all their Universities? No. Even where Universities have been blasted from the surface of the earth they have carried on their work of education in more remote and comparatively safer places. They are in a position to really judge the worth of education. They, too, are looking forward to not only winning the war, but also to winning the peace that is yet to come.

Then why are we students being looked down upon as unnecessary obstacles in the way of the war effort? Surely if the Dominion government had no faith in the value of our education, it would not hesitate for a moment in closing our Universities down, or forbid anyone to start a course at all. But the government has faith in us. Every graduate of war years has placed himself and his expensive University training (paid for mainly by himself) at the service of the country—whether in actual line of battle or in an equally essential civilian position.

Those who are still foolish enough to retain in their minds the impression that University students are

merely draft dodgers, are scarcely worth mention. However, well-paid employment as a so-called "technician" in a war industry, and having to work only an eight hour day is a much easier way of evading the draft than spending hundreds of dollars each year and using up some of the best years of one's life in ceaseless study for a number of years.

I will now attempt to round off my discussion by a number of generalizations and queries:

1. The Dominion government has emphasized the need for higher education, especially in wartime when so many demands are made upon the nation.

2. In co-operation with the trend of the times, University students co-operated with the University authorities in carrying out a successful and comprehensive program of military training.

3. Why is the role of Canadian Universities in our war effort not publicized more widely, to educate public opinion to what it should be?

4. Why is no notice taken by the University authorities of the military training program, which would give credit for it success where credit is due?

5. Why is such a distinction made between wartime and peace-time University standards? Are not those of peace-time good enough now?

6. A comprehensive statement by the University War Services Board justifying its action in imposing the severe restrictions on the student body would be appreciated by all the students of this University—even a convicted man is confronted with the evidence leading to his conviction.

JOSEPH Q. BLOTZ,  
3rd Year Educ.

## Trained Personnel

Editor, The Gateway.

I, too, would like to voice my opinion on the subject of exam results and necessary averages. There is a shortage of trained personnel, so why shouldn't the University turn out the trained personnel and not untrained soldiers? Are we setting the standard of education in Canada? Can we set this standard when much older Universities are following a policy much more lenient than ours? Are we trying to show much more recognized Universities how to go about a system which we derived from one which they had established much earlier? I think we should consider these points, and recognize the fact that the standard set for us should be changed so that a few of us will be back to enjoy further matters of this sort.

CAMROSE JOE.

## Unfair Discrimination

Editor, The Gateway.

In reply to your request for students' opinions on the exam regulations recently published, I wish to state my thoughts on the matter.

The authorities here seem to believe that the students attending this University are of superior mental capacities than the students of other Universities across Canada. On what they base this assumption no one knows. If they do not make this assumption, why then are the regulations for term examinations at this University so much higher than those at other Universities in Canada? Are the exams here easier? The subjects taken less difficult? If not, why then this unfair discrimination against the students of this University by the authorities, which are supposedly protecting the students' rights?

The reason for the stricter regulations here would like to be known by all the students of this and probably other Universities.

2nd YEAR ENGINEER.

## Right of Appeal

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Sir,—I am glad of the opportunity to express one student's opinion on the Students' Wartime Regulations published Nov. 26. That was a fine piece of work to have our regulations compared with those of other Universities. Your editorial shows courage and faith in the students. We'll try to back you up. Great bodies move in mysterious ways their wonders to perform. It is unlikely that anything we say will make any difference to the rulings of the War Services Training Board, but here goes:

It is only fair to assume that the authorities have made their regulations after considerable thought. They have attempted to arrive at a system which will weed out unsatisfactory students. It appears to me that many are likely to be "plucked" who might still make a successful contribution to the war effort by being allowed to continue towards completion of their course. What seems to be lacking is the consideration for individual cases, such as is to be found at Queen's and Manitoba. It is the impersonality and inevitability of the rulings which cause resentment and apprehension, especially among third and fourth year students who are with in sight of their goal. Is there to be no right of appeal?

NONCONFORMIST.

## Students vs. Faculty

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Sir,—This letter has been long overdue. It should have been written a year or more ago. I only hope I can express my opinion in a clear manner—anyway, I am sure those to whom this letter is directed will absorb the main theme underlying it.

This is my third consecutive year at the University of Alberta. And I have formed an opinion of this institution that, I have found, is the prevalent one existing in the minds of most students. That opinion, my dear members of the Faculty, does anything but flatter you. Your attitude has been, and it will continue to be such, unless students decide to do something about it, that the student body is responsible to the University Faculty. It is time you realized that you are responsible to the students. The students make up the University; you are hired employees working for us. We are paying you for your services. This University is ours, not yours. You are also being paid to protect our rights as individuals while we are in attendance here. We have an equal right to a university education; that is, equal to the rights of other University students. There can be no discrimination between them. So if the examination standards in the other Canadian Universities are lower than ours, you have an obligation to lower our standards.

I am sure you could see the injustice of lowering the draft age in Alberta to 16 years, and leaving it at 18½ years in all other provinces. Are you not doing ultimately the same thing?

There are, it is true, some of the staff who are out to help the students; these, unfortunately, are not those who wield the authority. Those who have the authority forget that authority entails duty, the duty to protect the rights of those they govern. In my opinion, that leaves you close to the boundary line of totalitarianism. By failing in your duty, you lose the authority delegated to you.

Of course, you must satisfy the National War Services Board, and flunk out enough students, but at the same time keep enough in attendance so that the University will continue to function and your positions remain secure. The thought of every student passing never has entered your heads. And what would be wrong in having every student pass? It would lower your standard, wouldn't it? And what does your standard of education require? Does it consist in obtaining such a mark and such an average? Shouldn't the benefit derived from a students' course mean anything? For instance, if a student failed a course and received an average of 58% at Christmas, you throw him out. The three months put in up to Christmas would have been a complete waste of the student's time and money. He would derive no benefit from six or seven half completed courses. Whereas if you relaxed the Christmas standards for everyone and stiffened them in April the above student would probably pass your requirements in April. But even if he failed your standards he would have increased his knowledge in all his courses, and would consequently be a more useful citizen and his fees would not have been wasted.

There are those on the University War Services Board who are under the warped impression that this campus is nothing but a grand basic training and disposal centre. Does the University have to hide behind the camouflage of military activities to carry on in the face of public opinion? If the government thinks universities are important enough to keep them open, it certainly is not from the military training standpoint that universities are important. The military training here is very secondary to our professional training, but your attitude has been the opposite. Are war workers considered slackers? I think not. And I also think that we students are doing far more than any war worker. We pay out to do our share; they get paid to do their share.

A student who is taking U.A.T.C. training is obliged to leave the

University if he does not pass his air force exams as well as his academic examinations. If a student cannot pass the air force exams, why should he be forced to join the R.C.A.F.? Your answer can only be so that the student in question will be able to put all his time in his air force work and not be interfered with by his university work. Again, you seem to be switching the order of the importance attached to our service training and our professional training. It must be one or the other—we can't do two things at once and do them properly. If you want us to go active, tell us so. Don't throw the blame on the students. If you want us to remain here at the University, then don't try to throw us out. Just make up your mind, and stop beating around the bush.

There are enough abuses in this University to provide material for a book. It is not my purpose to stir up ill-feeling between the faculty members and members of the student body, because that ill-feeling already exists. But it would be well for the faculty, and especially those possessing the authority, to come to a better understanding with the student body on some of these matters and to define their own outlook on them. I would suggest that a student, preferably the President of the Students' Union, be appointed a member of the War Services Board for this University, in order that the students will be notified as to the reasons behind decisions such as those reached regarding examination requirements.

In closing, remember that those students who as a result of discrimination have been forced to go on active service, will one day return, and like other servicemen from all walks of life, will freely point out the abuses that, in their mind, affected their state in life most.

AN ANGRY STUDENT.

## Preferences

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Sir,—The University of Alberta is supposed to be a "poor man's university"; that is to say, it prides itself on being democratic, and admits that its student body is not representative of the wealthiest cross-section of Canada.

Why the discrimination against conscientious young people who are attempting to improve themselves? There are a lot of draft-dodging aristocrats attending Queen's and McGill. Why should they get such preference?

"To him who hath shall be given," and so on, seems a not too progressive attitude to this particular reader.

EEDILBERG.

## Lack Organization

Editor, The Gateway.

The recent announcements published across Canada regarding requirements for students to continue their studies shows a woeful lack of organization. It is quite normal to expect that students would not know what is going on; but here we see that even the authorities are confused in the interpretation of the function of universities in time of war. The authorities responsible for the confusion would be hard to name. The government seems reluctant to bring forth a set of regulations; instead it has assigned local boards to lay down the rules. These bodies have failed to consult one another in an effort to give students across Canada the same consideration regardless of their school. Further, these people have acted without consulting professional organizations, student opinion, or industry.

It must be obvious to anyone that if our government allows some of the population to spend time in the institutions of learning, and in addition invests a sizable amount of money in education, then there must be reasons for the existence of students. Otherwise, would it not be better to draft all students directly in the forces or plants, and use university grants to buy the other implements of war?

The authorities of a university are in charge of the production of trained men and women; which is analogous to any war industry. The government, however, provides no standard for the products of the university, so each sets its own standards. At this university, we find the standards are very high, while those at some other universities are a little more considerate of individual responsibilities. Students not measuring up to these standards are to be cast into the stock pile, to be used as though they had never been given advanced education. This is a waste of material that could not be tolerated in any industrial plant. Imagine the economic policy of a plant being such that a machine is discarded in the final stages of its production after many man-hours and much money had been spent on it—just because it

didn't quite come through a series of tests. The obvious procedure is to work a little more on the defective machine until it functions properly. It has been shown that it is justifiable to keep universities open to civilian students in time of war. Is it not, then, the duty of those in charge to make the fullest use of the materials at hand to turn out trained men and women for the use of the country in its armed forces, war industries and the post-war era?

Would it not be better to see that the students are given the best opportunity to assimilate the knowledge required, and to remember that the job is to produce a product, not eliminate it?

Signed,

FOURTH YEAR ELECTRICAL CLASS.

## Why Alberta?

Editor, The Gateway.

May I add this short note to the torrent of letters undoubtedly flowing into your office. It concerns, of course, the new examination regulations announced last week by Alberta War Services Board. I feel as do the majority of students that an explanation is due. I believe we should be told why Alberta students have again been singled out for particularly severe treatment, why minimum academic standards are not uniform across the Dominion. It is up to the Students' Union to request the officials concerned that they explain their attitude. Our representatives should make it clear that we are not concerned with the severity of the regulations as such, but only in comparison with those of other universities. Surely enlistments in M.D. 13 haven't decreased that much! Well, then, why Alberta?

Yours truly,  
STUDENT.

To sin by silence when we should protest  
Makes cowards out of men. The human race  
Has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised  
Against injustice, ignorance and  
Just  
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sir...



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8:30 p.m.: Young People's Fireside Hour.



# Records Introduced at Swimming Gala

## Engineers Take Honors; Stewart-Irvine Champion

By B. KASTING

Climaxing activities for the first half-year, the Swimming Club held a bang-up gala on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the Y.M.C.A. The Y was crowded to the rafters with spectators and participants. A total of 43 swimmers representing the various faculties were cheered by approximately 50 enthusiastic onlookers.

The meeting was a nip-and-tuck battle mainly between the Meds and Engineers, with the Engineers emerging from the fray as victors. The beermen amassed a total of 26 points. The Meds, after a hard struggle, finally dropped back into second place with 19 points, Arts had 15 and the Aggies trailed with a scanty 4.

A well-balanced team of House Eccers clinched the women's title with 25 points. Following at a considerable distance was Education with 12 points, Science 11, and Nursing 7.

The most outstanding individual performer was Alice Stewart-Irvine. With the smooth form of a true champion, she confiscated 15 points for Household Economics. Alice won three individual races and assisted her team twice in winning top honors. In the 150 yard free style race (which is no short distance), this untiring swimmer finished two laps ahead of the rest of the field in a time of 2 min. 25.5 secs.

Other outstanding girl swimmers were Lillian Gibson and Nora Carter, for Education and Nursing. Bonny Jackson of the Engineers and Ray Duncan of the Meds, with 10 points each, tied for individual honors. Ray Duncan, a Med dark horse, demonstrated a powerful stroke to take the 40 yard free style and 40 yard breast stroke. The longest and most difficult race of the evening for men was won by Bonny Jackson. Bonny, as well as being an accomplished swimmer, also took the diving event. With perfect control, this star performed five difficult dives to accumulate 40 points out of possible 50.

The credit for a most successful swimming meet goes to Coach L. A. C. Jack Pomfret and President Geo. Smith, who spent considerable time arranging the events and contacting the personnel needed to run a gala of this size. The various team captains, Dick Grunert of Arts and Science, Paul Drouin of Meds and Dents, Bonny Jackson of the Engineers, and Bob Kasting of the Aggies, and Alice Stewart-Irvine, representing all the girls, are to be congratulated for the efficiency displayed in getting their teams on the starting block. This plus the able announcing by Dent Harry Jones, aided in the clock-like precision of the meet.

After Christmas another gala will be held. The total points will help decide the fate of the Bulletin Trophy. The times of each race are considered the official records of the Swimming Club. All winners are considered record-holders until the time for that distance is bettered.

The following is a list of the first, second and third winners for the records for the various distances:

**Men's Events**  
120 yard medley — 1, Engineers (R. MacDiarmid, D. Dick, J. MacBride); 2, Meds (D. Husek, G. Smith, B. Hall); 3, Arts (R. Sutherland, G. Cummings, B. McCormack). Time, 1:22.5.  
Diving — 1, Bonny Jackson, Engineers; 2, R. Sutherland, Arts; 3, G. Smith, Meds.  
40 yard free style — 1, Ray Duncan, Meds; 2, R. MacDiarmid, Engineers; 3, C. Mickelson, Meds. Time, 23 secs.  
40 yard back stroke — 1, B. McCormack, Arts; 2, B. Hall, Meds; 3, G. Anderson, Arts. Time, 27 secs.  
40 yard breast stroke — R. Duncan, Meds; 2, D. Dick, Engineers; 3, J. Rowan, Arts. Time, 29.3 secs.  
160 yard free style — 1, B. Jackson, Engineers; 2, B. Kasting, Aggies; 3, R. Sutherland, Time, 2:03.6.  
160 yard relay — 1, Engineers (R. MacDiarmid, B. Jackson, H. McCormack, H. Rae); 2, Arts (B. McCormack, A. Shaw, G. Anderson, D. Grunert); 3, Meds (C. Mickelson, P.

Drouin, R. Duncan, H. Taylor). Time, 1:32.3.

### Women's Events

120 yard medley — Household Economics (F. Stewart, A. Stewart-Irvine, J. Jegard), only entry.  
Diving — 1, S. Rowan, Science. This was the only entry.  
20 yard free style — 1, A. Stewart-Irvine, House Ec.; 2, L. Gibson, Education; 3, N. Carter, Nursing. Time, 12.4.

20 yard back stroke — N. Carter; 2, L. Gibson; 3, B. Mason, Education. Time, 17.2 secs.

20 yard breast stroke — 1, A. Stewart-Irvine; 2, M. Johnson, Science; 3, L. Gibson. Time 2:25.5.

160 yard free style — 1, A. Stewart-Irvine; 2, L. Gibson; 3, N. Carter. Time, 2:25.5.

160 yard relay — 1, Household Economics (J. Jegard, A. Stewart-Irvine, F. Stewart); 2, Science (M. Lambert, B. Arron, M. Bain, A. Neckley); 3, Education (B. Mason, L. Gibson).

Officials: Miss M. Foskett, scorer; Harry Jones, announcer; L.A.C. Jack Pomfret, judge.

## DENTS vs. ARMY

By SANDY GILCHRIST

In one of the cleanest and fastest games of the season the Dents came through with their first win of the year by defeating the Army Engineers 24-17. The play was about evenly divided, the Dents obtaining their winning margin because of their superior marksmanship.

During the first quarter play was wide open, featuring some nice long shooting by both sides. West opened the scoring for the Dents, only to have Bond come back to tie the score. The scoring alternated, until the Dents managed to obtain a lead of three points, to end the quarter leading 8-5. At the start of the second quarter James led the Dent attack by scoring two baskets in a row. McMurchie then scored two points for the Dents on a nice set-up, to put them ahead by nine points. However, seconds later Bond scored for the Army on a breakaway to give a half-time score of 14-7.

The next quarter featured a decided lack of scoring, as neither team seemed able to hit the hoop. James for the Dents and Cummer for the Army scored the only baskets of the quarter. The last stanza was much faster, and both teams managed to garner a few points. Morrow scored a nice one-handed effort, only to have West reply with a basket for the Dents. The Dents moved further ahead on baskets by James, Derenuk and Lyman. The game ended with a desperate rally by the Army boys—this effort resulting in two baskets, both shots being sunk by Bond.

High scorer of the game was Bond of the Army with 9 points, who was closely followed by James of the Dents with 8. Both teams showed lots of fight. Bad man of the game was James with three personals, as many as the whole Army team had chalked up against them. Final score was: Dents 24, Army Eng. 17.

**Lineups:**  
Dents—West 4, Fraser, Lyman 4, McMurchie 4, James 8, Walhovd, Duncan, Cullum, Derenuk 4. Total 24.

Army Eng. — Cummer 3, May, Scott, Morrow 5, Tyler, Bond 9, Lerbeckmo. Total 17.

### BOXING NOTICE

Boxing meets will be discontinued until the new year.

STEELE BREWERTON,  
President of Boxing.

## Meds, Eds, Win

Meds made a dismal showing against the Army in the second game on Thursday evening, and were given an 18-6 drubbing.

Come on, you Meds, how about a little support for your team.

**Lineups:**  
Meds — Bradshaw 6, Grisdale, Fletcher, Edwards, Tysoe, Barclay, Moonie.

Army Engineers — Bond 10, Lerbeckmo, Tyler 2, Cummer 4, Morrow, W. Scott, May.

Education came out last Friday to demonstrate that they are a factor to be considered in the league. They uncovered several very worthy players, and proved just too much for the Dents, who had only a couple of players who really knew a great deal about basketball. Penalties were few, but play was rugged and almost out of the referee's hands at times.

**Lineups:**  
Dents — Warren 5, West 1, Lyman, Fraser, James 4, Mallin, McMurchie 2, Hall.  
Education — Yates 8, Shields 11, Jardin, Eggenberger 11, Stratie, Miller 1, Toma.

# Science, Eds, Win in Women's Semi-Finals

## Bears Stacking Up Well Against Tough Opposition

Ayers of Engineers Sets Record

### McINNIS, SHECKTER ARE HIGH VARSITY SCORERS

#### Engineers 54, Golden Bears 27

Earl Ayers is a 19-year-old six-footer plus from a hamlet called Ludington, Michigan. He's a good fellow, too, if you can excuse him for the manner in which he handled our B's in this encounter. The Michigan maestro clicked for 26 points to set up a new scoring record for the Edmonton International Men's Basketball.

Ayers was terrific, and his classy individual performance highlighted a mix which saw Coach Ferguson's basketekers away to a sluggish start. The students were shut out for the opening quarter, scoreboard reading 16-0 for the champion Engineers after ten minutes of moves and counter-moves.

It was a discouraging situation, but Fergie, Proctor, Sheckter and company dug in determinedly and made it interesting for them on.

Score at the half was 28-8. The third and fourth ten-minute sessions were closely waged, Engineers only managing to outscore the green and gold wearers by 26-20.

John McInnis kept the scorer busier than did any other Golden Bear. The Prince George Dent student clicked for eight points in turning in one of his best displays of the season.

Varsity's 27 points represented nearly as many as any team has been able to score at the expense of Engineers. Latter Day Saints topped this by one in the opening game of the season, which they dropped 53-28.

University					
Sheckter	2	16	0	0	4
McInnis	4	16	0	3	8
Fergie	1	6	0	0	2
Proctor	2	6	0	1	4
Manifold	0	3	0	1	0

#### Yanks 40, Golden Bears 32

The Ferguson-Evans handled Bears turned in their best exhibition of the season in losing to Yanks by eight points.

Sammie Sheckter was probably the outstanding figure on the floor, the Bear veteran being good for 16 points to lead scorers of both teams. In addition, he played a fine game defensively. Said Coach Ferguson after the game, "Sheckter played 'with us' tonight."

Wayne Adams, the smooth-working Yank forward, was in rare form in the opening quarter. He chalked up six points and this fact, more than anything else, provided the dough-boys with an 8-6 margin at the rest period.

There was little to choose between the clubs in the second quarter, although Yanks had slightly increased their lead at the half. After thirty minutes it was 32-23. Varsity finished strongly to outscore the American 9-8 in the closing stanza, but the rally came too late.

Varsity					
McInnis	2	8	0	0	1
Fergie	3	11	1	1	0
Sheckter	8	20	1	0	16
Switzer	1	3	0	0	2
Manifold	0	1	1	1	1
Nishio	0	1	0	0	0
Proctor	1	6	0	2	0

Totals 15 50 2 5 1 32  
Officials: Shropshire and LaVold.

Patching	0	2	0	0	0
Switzer	2	11	1	2	1
Nishio	2	4	0	0	4
Totals	13	54	1	6	4

Officials: Shropshire and Keeler.

# What's The Score?

By BILL CLARK

Three weeks ago we had in this column a few words about the Critchfield case. This week we have a few more. Involved in the case are principles which can not be overlooked.

There are a few things to make clear at the outset. After the last article, an unofficial group of Army Course Engineers charged that we were "slinging mud at the Army Course." They could not point out any instance which bore out their charge. They then remarked that what anybody said to one of the boys he said to all. That is a fine spirit, but a childish attitude. We had—and still have—absolutely nothing to say, detrimental or otherwise, about the Army Course as such, or the men, save two, who comprise it. It just happens that these two men, who have violated the constitution and flouted its provisions right under the watchful eyes of everyone, are members of the course, and as such, had a doubtful status as regards the Students' Union.

The story, in brief, is this. Bernard Critchfield, eligible to play for the Golden Bears, decided, for personal reasons which we have no authority to disclose here, to play basketball for the Latter Day Saints in the Edmonton International League. Under the provisions of the constitution of the Students' Union no student can play on any outside team without first securing the permission of the University. Critchfield, before he played the first game for the L.D.S., was warned of the provision by one of the University's highest sports officials, Athletic Director Stan Mohr. Hon. Solon Low, head of the L.D.S. team, was also warned. So was the president of the league. Critchfield went ahead and played. The Provost, Dr. MacEachran, was notified. Critchfield stated that he was going to play for L.D.S. until the Students' Council caught up with him.

In other years he would have been overtaken long before this. Critchfield's attitude may be all right. We don't blame him too much. If we had a modicum of University spirit, and were good enough to play for an outside team rather than one representing the institution which had, and was still, extending us many privileges, we'd do the same. We have very little more to say of Critchfield. But there is more to the story. A second offender, Bert Litchfield, also of L.D.S., came forth to tweak, in the same way, the noses of our University officials, both student and faculty alike.

The men were partly within their rights. "Students" couldn't play overtime, but were they "students" in the terms of the Act? The question was raised in this column, as well as elsewhere. Gerry Amerongen, S.U. president, told us, and the Army group told us, that it was a matter to be settled between the Army Course and the Students' Council—and that it was not the business of the newspaper. Of course they were wrong there. It wasn't even a matter for the Students' Council, judging by the concern they didn't show over it. Mr. Amerongen was afraid that our comments "crystallized the opposition." Are you afraid of opposition, Mr. Amerongen? Is that why you would take no stand? Why weren't the men of the Army Course informed of their rightful status without all the dilly-dallying?

Dr. MacEachran finally said that Army Course students were the same as any other students. Why didn't he say so long before he did? The question could have been answered within two days? Why two months?

We wanted to air the case after Dr. MacEachran's decision was handed down. Both Dr. MacEachran and Mr. Amerongen said nix. "Let us iron this out first. Don't antagonize them. Get them to pay their fees if we can." Rubbish; the old appeasement policy! So what if they didn't pay their fees? That was not the point. We never did have any quarrel with the Army Course. Two students of the University were violating the provisions of the constitution, and setting a precedent—and laughing at the officials at the same time.

Bob Schrader, president of the M.A.B., was almost as lax. He politely waited around for a decision from Messrs. Chamberlain, or rather, Mr. Amerongen and Dr. MacEachran. Once the decision regarding "students" was reached, Schrader could have taken action against Critchfield and Litchfield. What did the students elect him for, if not, among other things, to uphold the constitution and prevent athletes from wandering all over the place? Concerning Mr. Amerongen, the same question holds. What have done? He has done

University men have played overtime before. But they played ball with the University first, and secured permission. These two men have made fun of the Students' Council and the M.A.B. Everybody is entitled to write letters to The Gateway.

### HOCKEY

All faculties that wish to be represented in the Interfaculty Hockey League, please forward a tentative list of players and their faculties to the President of Hockey.

Signed, B. W. MacKAY,  
President of Hockey.

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## Roused B.Sc.'s Whip House Eccers Gibson's Final Shot Beats Nurses

By Sylvia Calloway

Did you say play-offs? Yes, that's right, the first two games of the women's Interfac finals were battled out last Tuesday night in the Drill Hall. The four faculties, House Ec., Science, Education, and Nurses, were represented, as those were the winning teams of the schedule. Two games were played, and the winners will play the final game Tuesday next for the championship.

### Science Reaches Finals

Science proved themselves a worthy basketball team when they defeated H.Ec. 14-0 in their first game of the playoffs. The losers put up a wonderful battle (and we mean battle), but they were no match for the sharp-shooting, close-checking B.Sc.'s, who were giving everyone present an idea of what they could really do when roused.

Play in the first half was fairly evenly divided, both teams struggling valiantly. However, sharp-shooter McRae penetrated the H.Ec. defence to sink two baskets, and Wadell, not to be outdone, contributed another. This put Science out ahead six points at half-time.

It might be said in ending that the H.Ec. were not up to their usual standard that night, though they played a good game, but luck wasn't with them. They have displayed fine spirit this year, and have given Interfac basketball full support all the way.

### Education Does It Again

Already having won the honor of being undefeated in the scheduled games of women's Interfac basketball, the loyal Education supporters showed good form, after they were defeated in their first game of the finals. The Nurses, the worthy opponents, who have also proved themselves a capable team, were right in there doing their duty as always.

The game got off to a good start with both teams checking closely, and also doing some fast passing and intercepting. The first basket chalked up by Hooper gave the Nurses the lead, which they managed to keep throughout the first half. Grace Dixon, also a Nursing rep., sunk one through the hoop, but Education, deciding this would definitely not do, tightened their defense, and the score remained 4-0 till the whistle blew at half-time.

The would-be school-marks went back on the floor for the second half with an evil gleam in their eyes and a determined look on their faces. They had formulated a plan which proved very successful. Before anyone quite realized the situation, Lil Gibson and Dorothy Soley had both retaliated with a basket, thus evening up the score.

The whistle blew — another foul on the Nurses had been called. It was now or never. Biamonte took the shot, and everything was tense. Would she, could she make it? Yes—no—yes—no—yes, right through the hoop as though there was nothing to it. It was the Nurses' throw-in from the end, and the next basket would decide the game. Education was taking no more chance and their defense line proved unbreakable; the pass was intercepted, the ball given to Gibson, who like Steve Brody, took a chance, made a beautiful long shot, which brought the game to a close in favor of the Educationists. Tough luck, Nurses—but it was certainly a swell game.

Science will now meet Education in a "sudden death" playoff on Tuesday, Dec. 7. This will determine this year's winner of ladies' Interfac basketball. We'd like to see a crowd out to give the girls some support, and you can rest assured it will be worth the time. That's 8:30 sharp, at the Drill Hall next Tuesday night.

**Lineups:**  
Education—D. Soby, A. Biamonte, G. Redd, A. Semak, M. Sannes, R. Gibson.

Nurses—D. Holroyd, Grace Dixon, S. Dunlop, Il Hooper, E. Rosborough. House Ec.—G. Caverhill, V. Broadfoot, B. King, M. Macdonald, P. Cassey, P. Foster.

Science—P. Gould, S. McRae, H. de Pfyffer, R. Wadell, D. Mackay.

## GIRLS' SENIOR-INTERFAC. RELATIONS CLARIFIED

The executive of the Women's Athletic Association met on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24th, at the home of the honorary president, Miss MacArthur. After the meeting refreshments were served and an enjoyable evening was had by all. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The first item for discussion was that of appointing a manager for the volleyball league, which will be in full swing after Christmas. Lillian Gibson, who was president of the Golf Club this year, was nominated and elected to that position.

Eleanor Kryss, Interfac basketball manager brought up a difficulty which she had encountered. Several girls have turned out to practice with the senior girls' basketball team, but are not actually members of the team. These girls consequently cannot play Interfac basketball. It was decided that players who turn out to senior practices as prospective seniors but do not compete with outside teams, be awarded five points. An amendment to the constitution was moved by Eleanor Kryss, and this amendment is to be presented at the next Students' Union meeting for discussion.

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